

# our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor

Alex. H. Washburn

Revive the YBMA New Promotion Needed Word From Home

Despite the temporary stalemate in Western Europe the war is moving along with our armies and fleets definitely approaching final victory—and so everywhere in America what's left of civilian economy is beginning to get busy on postwar plans.

It seems to me this is the logical time for Hope to revive its Young Business Men's association. We are writing this on October 2, 1944. It may be October 2, 1945, before we'll have either the manpower or economic opportunity to put on a community leeway is none too much. Get your organization going now, and by next October you'll have a year's reserve in dues, plus a year's operating program.

In our community business we frequently make the mistake of getting into action too late, and running too close on funds. That's because community business is everybody's business—and therefore nobody's.

If the private citizen buys War Bonds to help his country and lay up a reserve to buy those things he can't buy now it seems highly practical for the community to lay in some promotion funds now again, so the time when promotion will be needed and must be paid for.

That's why the YBMA should be organized now—perhaps a year before it will be vitally needed. We have a big job of promotion to do out in the territory. Promoting good roads, cultivating good will, making the folks of our territory remember Hope as their trading and community center—the time to come when money won't be running out of everybody's ears and trade will come a bit tougher.

The Star heard Sunday from Capt. Henry Zeylon Holly, one-time all-state football star, now with the Army in France. Captain Holly, writing in to change his APO number.

In the future will you please send my copies of The Star to the above address, in doing so I shall be able to receive them much more quickly.

"I must add, of course, while writing, that the good old Star is really appreciated here in France, although the editions are a bit old when they get here."

Captain Holly's letter received Sunday, October 1, was dated September 21—10 days in transit. Newspaper mail is much slower and I imagine the boys are lucky to get a paper only a month old. When you consider the bulk of newspapers it's remarkable that the Army and Navy have been able to handle this transport problem at all.

But it makes you feel good to know that the right forces are still tied close to home by the bond of the home paper—even though it does come late.

BY JAMES THRASHER  
Still Eating

All year pessimistic reports of the food situation have blown into the public in only light gusts of alarm. But now the Department of Agriculture has dispelled them with the comforting assurance that civilian America will be right on eating through the rest of 1944, and probably into 1945.

There was the acute labor shortage on the farm and in food processing industries. There was the drought. Then abundance rose up to plague the country. Warehouses were found full of eggs. There was no price ceiling on refrigerators. And when the cars did move, heavy traffic delayed them. But we're going to eat.

We don't say these fears and alarms were groundless, either. We do contend that the latest D. of A. estimates give cause for pride to everybody who had anything to do with food raising and distributing this year.

According to these estimates there will be lots of fruit and vegetables (fresh and canned) and abundant quantities of meat. There will be less butter than in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, but on the other hand there should be plenty of milk to go around. All this, of course, takes into account the feeding of our soldiers and taking care of lend-lease and other exports. Yes, it's been a good job.

Along with this heartening information the D. of A. has thrown in a chart which is enlightening and intriguing. It shows our eating habits in the vegetable, dried bean and white and sweet potato categories over a period of 34 years. It gives evidence that the efforts of the nutritionists and slim-silhouette advocates have borne fruit in the last three decades.

Until point rationing temporarily reversed the trend, the humble potato was slowly moving into a class with the poison mushroom. Our per capita food consumption dropped from 195 pounds in 1900 to 121 in 1939. And even in 1940 it was only 130. On the other hand, we munchered 94.5 pounds of leafy, green and yellow vegetables in 1942 and 89.1 in 1943. (Apparently nobody ate enough fresh foreign produce then to be worth keeping track of.)

Today rationing is easing and the trend of vegetables has dipped. But it's only a wartime phenomenon which can't last. Peace and plenty will bring the slimming and/or starvation diet will again come into its own and the starch spud will continue its decline. So revel in the creamy goodness of mashed potatoes and the delectable joys of home fried while it's still patriotic to do so.

ARKANSAS PROMOTED  
Washington, Oct. 2.—(AP)—The War Department announced today the temporary promotion from first lieutenant to captain of Edward Jack McCabe, Hope, Ark.

Just Lieutenant Charles Lee Craig, of Paragould, has been ordered to active duty.

## Showdown Due If Japs Fight in Philippines

By HAMILTON W. FARON

Washington, Oct. 2.—(AP)—Turning far ahead of schedule, with early invasion of the Philippines likely the Pacific war is nearing a showdown stage, but the end is not in sight.

Strategy adopted by the Japanese high command when American forces land in the Philippines may indicate the future course of the war. Two possibilities stand out:

1. The Japanese may elect to throw major strength into an effort to retain those islands. They are rich in raw materials and also stand as a bulwark of defense for shipping lanes to other enemy-held supply sources to the south.

2. The enemy may conserve his machines of war and choose to fight a holding war.

Many observers believe firmly that the second course is likely to be chosen. They point out that Japan has had an opportunity in the last two years to pile vast quantities of supplies on stockpiles that already were huge before the war started.

With those added quantities of materials and supplies of all kinds, it is wholly probable that Japan, even without addition of any new material whatsoever, could continue to wage effective warfare for many months, possibly years.

Those who feel that the Japanese will follow a policy of drawing out the war to the bitter end—in the hope that the American people will tire of war and agree to a negotiated peace—cite also the cold statistics of supply.

As the vigorous Allied forces drive the Japanese back from island to island, enemy supply lines become shorter and stronger. Conversely, Allied lines grow by thousands of miles to the problems of movement of supplies and men.

When—and where—the big surprise attack long sought by the American naval men will be fought depends also upon the decision of the enemy command after the Philippine campaign opens.

That a naval battle will come there, but purely from the viewpoint of sound military judgment, it is considered more likely that the fleet will be conserved for protection of the shortening supply lines and the drawing-out of the war. If that is done, the battered merchant fleet probably could be conveyed in sufficient numbers along shorter lines, to keep the enemy war machine running.

Aerial blows against Japan's industries, certainly will play a big part in the final crushing of this enemy. But, excepting the B-29 Superfortresses, no planes yet have been able to deliver heavy blows against Japanese industrial centers. Bases in China could help answer the problem of how Japanese industry can be destroyed from the air, but only if the present at least, the outlook is not bright with Japanese armies forcing abandonment of air bases rather than establishment of new ones.

That the Japanese haven't been tested on a large scale by any American ground forces but military men agree it is a well trained and well equipped fighting force.

## Al Smith Seriously Ill in Hospital in New York City

New York, Oct. 2.—(AP)—The condition of former Governor Alfred E. Smith, seriously ill in Rockefeller Institute hospital, remained "unchanged" today, a spokesman for the family said.

Smith entered Rockefeller hospital on Sept. 22 after having been a patient at St. Vincent's hospital which he entered on Aug. 10, suffering from heart exhaustion.

A redhead's makeup should start with a copper foundation.

## Woods Lore He Learned Back Home Enables Yank to Take 64 Nazi Paratroops Prisoner

By HAL BOYLE  
With U. S. Troops in Belgium, Sept. 26.—(Delayed)—A bold hunting and woods lore picked up by a Belgian paratrooper—unarmed—today, a spokesman for the family said.

Smith entered Rockefeller hospital on Sept. 22 after having been a patient at St. Vincent's hospital which he entered on Aug. 10, suffering from heart exhaustion.

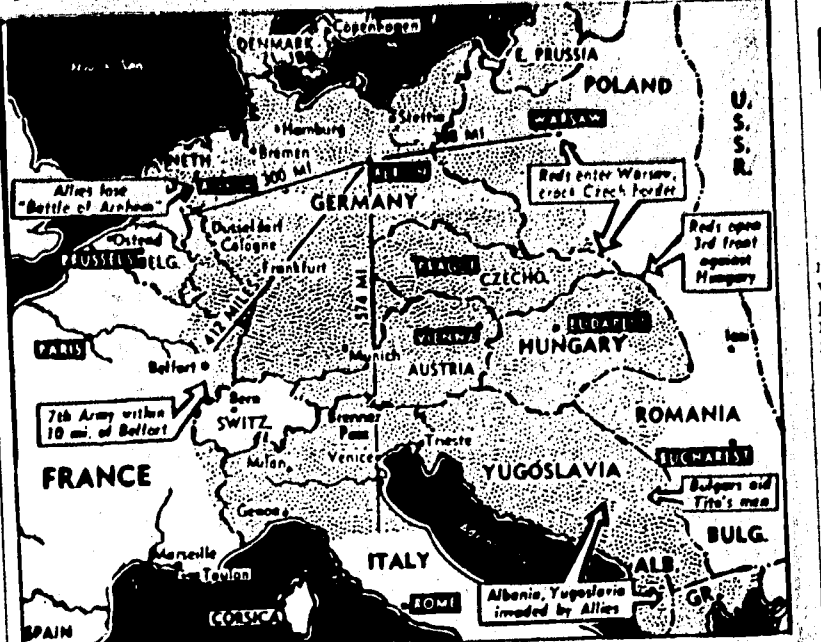
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## A Week of War



This telemap tells at a glance the battle highlights of the past week in Europe. (NEA Telemap).



NETHERLANDS WAR MAP—Today's telemap pictures the war situation in the Netherlands. (NEA Telemap).

## Fingerprint Test Upheld on Appeal

Little Rock, Oct. 2.—(AP)—In an unprecedented case the state supreme court today held the right to require a person accused of a felony to submit to fingerprinting against his consent and despite the fact he had been released on bond.

Justice J. Robins and McEddon dissented in the 5 to 2 decision, which affirmed a union circuit court judgment in the case of Martin B. Shannon.

Shannon was charged with first degree murder in connection with the fatal shooting January 26 of Carl Elam, retired railroad worker, who was shot at the El Dorado, Shannon's optical store on El Dorado.

Holding that through oversight the sheriff of Union county failed to take Shannon's fingerprints prior to releasing him on bond, the lower court ordered the appellant to submit to fingerprinting.

Shannon appealed on the claim that the order was an invasion of his constitutional rights and that he could not be forced to give evidence against himself. The dissenting justices said that as long as the defendant complied with the

(Continued on Page Three)

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## Roosevelt and Dewey Both on Air This Week

By The Associated Press

President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey both take to the air this week with major presidential campaign speeches which may determine the outcome of the election.

Their last times out—Mr. Roosevelt's slashing attack on the Republicans September 23 and Gov. Dewey's vigorous and prompt reply—for a time at least set the campaign on a level of oldtime political shouting.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech this week, from Washington Thursday to part workers over the country, is expected to be primarily a get-out-the-vote pep talk, but that would allow him an opportunity to take whatever line he chooses to emphasize the importance of the election.

Dewey, whose Charleston, Va., speech this week was changed from Friday to Saturday in order to arrange for wider radio facilities, has not said whether he would continue the personalized sort of attack he used at Oklahoma City. However, those with him on his campaign tour said the "put it on, Tom" type of cheering he pleases the New York governor.

The political stage meanwhile included these activities by lesser members of the cast:

Democratic Chairman Hannegan said in a statement at New York that Dewey was elected. "One of the dominating figures behind the United States government would be Joseph P. Dewey," he said.

Hannegan called Dewey "one of the wealthy group of little-known, power-hungry men whose steady stream of money donations to the Republican party," James M. Tucker, assistant Republican national chairman, said in a Chicago talk that election of the Dewey campaign would be a "voice in the momentous decisions to be made in the postwar world."

Hard-traveling Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, the G.O.P. vice presidential nominee, moved into the south with speeches this afternoon in Bowling Green, Ky., and tonight in Nashville, Tenn.

Bricker's prepared address quoted speeches and writings of Senator Harry S. Truman in which, he said, the Democratic vice presidential nominee termed the Roosevelt administration responsible for "inadequate planning and delay in determining basic policies" of the war program.

Yet, Bricker continued, Truman "now would have the American people believe that the welfare of this nation and its future, as well as the peace of the whole world depend upon another four years of Roosevelt and the New Deal."

Bricker said that the welfare of California is down for a G.O.P. radio speech in Minneapolis at 9:45 p. m. Eastern War Time (MST), while a five-minute radio address from Washington by Senator Harry S. Truman, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, at 9:55 p. m. EWT (Blue).

Bricker and Truman are both to be in St. Louis during the world series, Bricker making a major speech there Wednesday night.

Charles McNamara, a Senate committee looking into campaign expenditures said in a Washington interview that there should be a definite lid on such spending.

"A poor man with a good public record" is at a disadvantage in contest with "a rich man with a rotten record," Green said.

At Dardanelle the only compress in Yell county has been forced to curtail its schedules and handle only cotton that already has been sold to buyers who have a standing pressing and shipping order. OPA has not "made up its mind to grant permission to establish an emergency storage yard to relieve the critical cotton situation," Nichols said. Roy Pate, compress manager said a raise in tariff would be necessary to cover cost of a yard. Eighteen other plants have shut down.

Cotton men last week blamed the War Manpower Commission labor recruitment program for driving the market of available labor. State WMC officials said the cotton industry had the highest labor priority but that workers could not be made to work in compresses. They said United States employment service offices were attempting to recruit workers and that former cotton industry employees would be given statements of availability from present jobs for the seasonal rush.

For four hours he followed the slim trail, then—stricken by an uneasy feeling that he was in danger—he suddenly looked up to see a German crouching behind a tree and about to shoot at him.

He jerked his own gun up and the enemy fired at the same moment. The Nazi missed—but fell backward with a bullet through his leg.

Duffy told the wounded man to call on his comrades to give up or be wiped out. The wounded Nazi looked at Duffy's gun, saw a few of his comrades in the background, and decided his friends were hopelessly trapped. He gave a few stoic shouts in German.

"I didn't know whether he was tricking me or not, but I had to take a chance," said Duffy. "A moment later the woods seemed to be alive with Nazi soldiers—all coming forward with hands upraised. They were all tough babies and they had been walking for 50 days, they said, to get back into Germany. They almost made it—they were only a few miles from their own country when we bluffed them into giving up."

They were so mad when they found they had surrendered to nine men with no gun bigger than a rifle they wanted to start the war all over again. But by then we had disarmed them. So we just goose-stepped them to the prison camp and left them there to think it over."

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## First Army Begins Big Push at Aachen Against the Rhine

—Europe

By JAMES M. LONG

London, Oct. 2.—(AP)—The First Army struck one of the mightiest blows of the war in the west today in a new offensive toward the Rhine from Cologne and Düsseldorf side door to the Ruhr and main highway to Berlin.

Surging into the rubble of German defenses almost before the debris had stopped flying from one of the great aerial and land bombardments, the Americans were reported pouring through a lane of ruin pointed at the Rhine by the German and Russian side door to the Ruhr and main highway to Berlin.

"I doubt if they will stop now until they have reached the Rhine," said one front line correspondent.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, ending a stalemate of almost two weeks, led off the assault with a tremendous massed artillery barrage in which the eight guns thundered salvoes into the enemy's fixed positions, and an hour-long aerial attack by hundreds of medium and fighter bombers.

Many of the enemy positions were shattered, and the defenders of others were pinned helplessly in their concrete post.

Great towers of earth, stone and debris rose as the explosive force tore along the vital escape hatch for the imperiled Nazis.

(Meanwhile, an unconfirmed Budapest dispatch from Turkey said other Soviet and Romanian troops had penetrated the German front lines in an offensive aimed at Budapest, Magyar capital less than 100 miles distant. Russians gains in that sector were officially acknowledged by Hungary but their depths was not disclosed.)

Moscow was silent about the Hungarian drive and about the situation at Warsaw, which was described as "critical" by Polish patriots as Berlin said the Nazis were overhauling the dwindling guerrilla.

Soviet progress toward the Moravia valley route of the Belgrade-Greece railway was the only improvement along the entire eastern front, a dispatch to Pravda declared "hour of liberation" near for Riga.

Pravda continued: "The battle of the Soviet Baltic is entering its last conclusive stage. The struggle for Riga is becoming a struggle for the Soviet frontiers. Soviet fighters have to break a complicated enemy defense based on natural obstacles, swamps and forests together with elaborate fortifications, minefields, and all these obstacles will be overcome."

Some 50 miles due east of Riga Red army assault troops were pushing the Oger river and widened a gap in the enemy line to more than 60 miles, the front line report said.

The Germans hung stubbornly in position. The Vinzen hills west of Madonna. Flame throwers and machineguns failed to stop Russian infantry attacks which methodically cleared each fortified height.

There was no confirmation in Moscow yet that the Red army of General Alexander Vasilevsky, past the southeastern frontier, but in northern Transylvania, which the Hungarians regained by Nazi dictate in 1940, the Russian-Romanian front closely approaches the capital city of Cluj.

Soviet Cavalry and Armor spearheaded the Cluj drive, which at some points was less than a dozen miles from its objective, and a Romanian infantry division also was in the forefront.

While lighter bombers got in close for pinpoint attacks on the enemy's line, heavy flying Fortresses and Liberators, 1,200 strong, sailed over and pounded key points at Hamm, Kassel and Cologne through which the Germans could hurry reinforcements and supplies.

A factory at Weilerwist, 30 miles southeast of Aachen, also was hit but the medium bombers were thoroughly subdued. "They don't take our restrictions in very good spirit,"

"This is the first time they really have felt that we are not just trying to understand why we find it necessary to restrict their movements," he said.

"But one burgemeister told us: 'We expected much worse. We expected much worse. We expected much worse.'"

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THE WEATHER  
Arkansas: cloudy with showers in northwest and extreme north portions, elsewhere partly cloudy. Tuesday mostly cloudy with occasional rain and cooler.

PRICE 5c COPY

## Russians Trap 200,000 Nazis in Balkans

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Moscow, Oct. 2.—(AP)—Russian fighter-bombers swarmed over Yugoslavia in round-the-clock raids on German forces as Russian ground troops gained steadily.

Along a curving, mountainous front to 100 miles southeast of Belgrade in a drive that is boiling up an estimated 200,000 Nazi troops in the lower Balkans.

The Germans were fiercely defending their Balkan life line south-east of the Yugoslav capital, but yesterday Red Army troops, with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans acting as advance scouts, denied Nazi defenses another 23 miles to within 43 miles of the Belgrade railway, Moscow announced.

Soviet pilots today reported sinking 50 enemy batteries, destroying five military trains and knocking out scores of trucks, tanks and along the vital escape hatch for the imperiled Nazis.

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Monday, October 2, 1944
Social and Personal
Social Calendar
Coming and Going
Canned and Processed Foods
Germany Will Try It Again
Library Notes
Service on All Makes of Cars
Arch Wylie
Pepsi-Cola
Relief At Last For Your Cough
She has 184,999 sisters
Simple Test Aids Thousands Who Are Hard of Hearing
Hope, Mon., October 9

# First Army Breaks Siegfried Line, and

# Aachen Surrounded

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The core of the problem is regarded as being the mutual suspicions and misunderstandings which cloud the dealings between Russia and the rest of the world. Partly this is the expected result of conflicts of interest be-

[illegible]

At the moment when there was some hope among American diplomatic officials of an early settlement of Russo-Polish problems, the Polish National Soviet-sponsored "National Declaration" of April 2, a "war

[illegible]

representing the Red Army, the Chinese government is asking the question whether it is necessary to send troops to Hong Kong.

the warships, whose primary mission is to guard the coast of the Baltic. The Allies are also sending the aircraft carrier USS *Yorktown* to the Baltic, and the battleship USS *Missouri* to the Gulf of Finland. The U.S. Navy is also sending the aircraft carrier USS *Yorktown* to the Baltic, and the battleship USS *Missouri* to the Gulf of Finland. The U.S. Navy is also sending the aircraft carrier USS *Yorktown* to the Baltic, and the battleship USS *Missouri* to the Gulf of Finland.

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north and  
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Tea spots should be sponged  
with lukewarm water before  
sudsing.

To the north of the Warsaw  
soldiers all along the Moscow line  
applied supporting pressure to keep  
the Nazis from shifting reserves.

While even Polish military  
acknowledged the struggle,  
saw could not continue much  
er, the dispute between the L  
government and the Polish co  
over interna

**Bazooka Charlie Used to Teach History. But Now He's Making It With Gen. Patton**

By WEST GALLAGHER  
Special Contributor for *For the Times*

ALICE LOVINE, Sept. 26 (Byline)  
The first time Bazooka Charlie Chaplin met General George Patton was to teach history. Now he is teaching it with Patton. The two men are the stars of a new

The Carpenter legend started near Vancouver when a break-through major was accosted by a tank and infantry formation. The movie, which is being

The official Russian comment on the film is that it is "worthy access to the history of the war."

Carpenter is fast becoming a legend in General Perkin's army.

The landings on Hiiu, the most western Estonian island, were approached by both

[illegible]

As the force which has  
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